

notched on median vein, black shaded without; a diffuse brown shade spreads from the black color to the disk. Reniform marked by a fine, irregular black X-mark. Outer line narrowly excurved over cell, else nearly straight, whitish, narrowly black edged within. A black shade at tornus and small dot opposite center of outer margin. Hind wing pale whitish, smoky on margin. Expanse, 17 mm.

2, Seattle, Washington (O. B. Johnson); Rico, Colorado (E. J. Oslar from W. D. Kearfott).

Type no. 7886, U. S. Nat. Mus.

**Scoparia atropicta** Hampson.

*Scoparia atropicta* Hampson, Trans. ent. soc. Lond., 233, 1897.

*Scoparia atropicta* Fernald, Bull. 52, U. S. Nat. Mus., no. 4506, 1903.

Sir George Hampson has kindly sent me a figure of this species, which shows a form unlike anything known heretofore from North America. He says the label is "Am. Sept. 5, iv, Mus. Z. Mschl 5, 79." but adds that the locality is probably a mistake and the species is the same as *S. exhibitilis* Walker from Australia. I believe this to be correct and, with this explanation, drop the name from the American list.

**DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES OF  
NORTH AMERICAN MOTHS.**

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Family PYRALIDÆ.

Genus **SALEBRIA** Zeller.

***Salebria engeli*, new species.**

Belongs to the group *pumilella* Rag., *annulosella* Rag., *nubiferella* Rag., *turpidella* Rag., *tenebrosella* Hulst, and resembles these forms, except that the whole wing is darkly obscured with black, on the basal half so much so as to hide the lines, while the white mark on the inner margin is large, pure white and contrasted.

One ♂, Oak Station, Pa., July 10, 1904 (sent by Mr. H. Engel).

Type no. 9787, U. S. National Museum.

Genus **IMMYRLA**, new.

Fore wings with 11 veins, hind wing with 8 veins; ♂ antennæ with a large tuft at base; palpi large, upturned, hollowed to receive the pencil-tufted maxillary palpi; fore wing with subbasal scale ridge.

Differs from *Salebria* in the presence of the scale ridge.

***Immyrta nigrovittella*, new species.**

Uniform dark gray, the median space a shade lighter; scale ridge narrow, deep black, slightly oblique and not quite attaining costa; inner line just beyond, faint, parallel to scale ridge, scarcely waved; discal dots confluent in a bar, dark gray; outer dark shading crosses the outer line, which is pale, faintly dark-edged, gently bowed in the middle. Expanse, 20 mm.

One ♂, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29, 1905 (Henry Engel).

Type no. 9786, U. S. National Museum.

**Genus EURYTHMIA Ragonot.*****Eurythmia yavapaëlla*, new species.**

Dark gray, the abdomen ochereous, tinted at tip. Fore wing gray, a little darker along costa and in outer field; lines pale, rather broad, weakly defined by dark scales, slightly flexuous; discal dots black, separate, distinct in one specimen, partly absent in the other. Hind wing subpellucid whitish, gray shaded on costa and apex. Expanse, 16 mm.

Two ♂, Yavapai Co., Arizona (through Mr. W. D. Kearfott). Apparently near *coloradella* Hulst, but larger and more distinctly marked.

Type no. 9858, U. S. National Museum.

**Family TORTRICIDÆ.****Genus EUCOSMA Hübner.*****Eucosma picicolana*, new species.**

Head and front of collar rusty ochereous; thorax and abdomen light gray. Fore wing light gray, mottled-strigose in darker; base and anterior line, broken mesial line, outer band from costa toward tornus darker gray, angularly edged, indistinct; a neat round patch before tornus on inner margin of brownish black, nearly solid; a similarly colored band from apex, curving again to outer margin below middle, these marks distinct. Fringe dark, as also extreme margin, white at angle. Hind wing dark gray, indistinctly darker strigose; fringe white. Below, fore wings dark gray with costa whitish; hind wings whitish, with sparse strigose blotches, thicker at margin. Expanse, 33 mm.

One ♀, bred from a mass of pitch on the trunk of *Abies lasiocarpa* at Paradise Valley, Mt. Rainier, Washington, by Mr. H. E. Burke, of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture.

Type no. 9801, U. S. National Museum.

In the absence of a ♂, the species may not be correctly referred generically.